

I'm not robot!

The previous unit showed us that a morpheme is the smallest unit that pairs a consistent form with a consistent meaning. But when we say that the form of a morpheme is consistent, there's still some room for variability in the form. Think back to what you know about phonology and remember that a given phoneme can show up as different allophones depending on the surrounding environment. Morphemes work the same way: a given morpheme might have more than one allomorph. Allomorphs are forms that are related to each other but slightly different, depending on the surrounding environment. A simple example is the English word *a*. It means something like "one of something, but not any particular one", like in these examples: a book a skirt a friend a phone call But if the word following a begins with a vowel and not a consonant, then the word a changes its form: an apple an ice cream cone an iguana an idea The two forms *a* and *an* are slightly different in their form, but they clearly both have the same meaning. And each one shows up in a different predictable environment: *a* before words that start with consonants and *an* before words that begin with vowels. Another example of allomorphy in English is in the plural morpheme. In written English, the form of the plural morpheme is spelled *-s*, as in: carrots books hats friends apples iguanas But it's spelled *-es* in words like: churches bushes quizzes And in fact, even in the cases where it's spelled *-s*, it's pronounced as [s] for words that end in a voiceless segment (carrots, books, cliffs) and as [z] for words that end in voiced sounds (worms, dogs, birds). So it's got two written forms (*-s* and *-es*) and three spoken forms ([s], [z], [ɪz]), but a consistent meaning of "more than one". Each form is an allomorph of the plural morpheme. Can you figure out what the relevant environment is that predicts which allomorph appears where? A variant pronunciation of a morpheme For other uses, see Pseudomorph. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Allomorph" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) In linguistics, an allomorph is a variant phonetic form of a morpheme, or, a unit of meaning that varies in sound and spelling without changing the meaning.[1] The term allomorph describes the realization of phonological variations for a specific morpheme.[1] The different allomorphs that a morpheme can become are governed by morphophonemic rules. These phonological rules determine what phonetic form, or specific pronunciation, a morpheme will take based on the phonological or morphological context in which they appear.[2] Allomorphs in English English has several morphemes that vary in sound but not in meaning such as past tense morphemes, plural morphemes, and negative morphemes. Past tense allomorphs For example, in English, a past tense morpheme is *-ed*. It occurs in several allomorphs depending on its phonological environment, assimilating voicing of the previous segment or inserting a schwa after an alveolar stop:[1] as /əd/ or /ɪd/ in verbs whose stem ends with the alveolar stops /t/ or /d/, such as 'hunted' /hʌntəd/ or 'banded' /bændɪd/ as /u/ in verbs whose stem ends with voiceless phonemes other than /t/, such as 'fished' /fɪʃt/ as /ɪd/ in verbs whose stem ends with voiced phonemes other than /d/, such as 'buzzed' /bʌzɪd/ The "other than" restrictions above are typical for allomorphy: if the allomorphy conditions are ordered from most restrictive (in this case, after an alveolar stop) to least restrictive, then the first matching case usually "wins". Thus, the above conditions could be rewritten as follows: as /əd/ or /ɪd/ when the stem ends with the alveolar stops /t/ or /d/ as /u/ when the stem ends with voiceless phonemes as /ɪd/ elsewhere The /t/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final /t/ although the latter is voiceless is then explained by /əd/ appearing in that environment, together with the fact that the environments are ordered. Likewise, the /d/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final /d/ because the earlier clause for the /əd/ allomorph takes priority; the /d/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final voiceless phoneme because the preceding clause for the /t/ takes priority. Irregular past tense forms, such as "broke" or "was/ were," can be seen as still more specific cases since they are confined to certain lexical items, such as the verb "break," which take priority over the general cases listed above.[1] Plural Allomorphs The plural morpheme for regular nouns in English, is typically realized by adding an *s* or *es* to the end of the noun. However, the plural morpheme actually has three different allomorphs: [s], [z], and [əz]. The specific pronunciation that a plural morpheme takes on is determined by the following morphological rules:[2] Assume that the basic form of the plural morpheme, /z/, is [z] (ex. bags /bægz/) The morpheme /z/ becomes [əz] by inserting an [ə] before [z] when a noun ends in a sibilant (ex. buses /basəz/) Change the morpheme /z/ to a voiceless [s] when a noun ends in a voiceless sound (ex. caps /kæps/) Negative allomorphs In English, the negative prefix *in-* has three allomorphs: [m-], [n-], and [ɪm-]. The phonetic form that the negative morpheme /m/ takes on is determined by the following morphological rules:[3] the negative morpheme /m/ becomes [m-] when preceding an alveolar consonant (eg. intolerant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/) the morpheme /m/ becomes [n-] when preceding a velar consonant (eg. incongruous /ɪn'kɒŋgruəs/) the morpheme /m/ becomes [ɪm-] when preceding a bilabial consonant (eg. improper /ɪm'prɒpərt/) Suffix Allomorphs in the Sami languages The Sami languages have a trochaic pattern of alternating stressed and unstressed syllables. The vowels and consonants allowed in an unstressed syllable differ from those allowed in a stressed syllable. Consequently, every suffix and inflectional ending has two forms, and the form that is used depends on the stress pattern of the word it is attached to. For example, in Northern Sami, there is the causative verb suffix *-hit/- ahttit*, where *-hit* is selected when it would be the third syllable (and the preceding verb has two syllables), and *-ahttit* is selected when it would be the third and fourth syllable (and the preceding verb has three syllables): goarru-t has two syllables, so when suffixed the result is goaru-hi-t. nanosm-it has three syllables, so when suffixed the result is nanosm-ahtti-t. The same applies to inflectional patterns in the Sami languages as well, which are divided into even stems and odd stems.[4][5] Stem allomorphy Allomorphy can also exist in stems or roots, as in Classical Sanskrit:[1] Vāk (voice) Singular Plural Nominative /va:k/ /va:ʃ-as/ Genitive /va:ʃ-as/ /va:ʃ-a-m/ Instrumental /va:ʃ-a-/ /va:g-bʰis/ Locative /va:ʃ-i/ /va:k-si/ There are three allomorphs of the stem: /va:k/, /va:ʃ/ and /va:g/. The allomorphs are conditioned by the particular case-marking suffixes. The form of the stem /va:k/, found in the nominative singular and locative plural, is the etymological form of the morpheme. Pre-Indic palatalization of velars resulted in the variant form /va:ʃ/, which was initially phonologically conditioned. The conditioning can still be seen in the locative singular form for which the /ʃ/ is followed by the high front vowel /i/. However, subsequent merging of /e/ and /o/ into /a/ made the alternation unpredictable on phonetic grounds in the genitive case (both singular and plural) as well as the nominative plural and instrumental singular. Thus, allomorphy was no longer directly relatable to phonological processes. Phonological conditioning also accounts for the /va:g/ form in the instrumental plural in which the /g/ assimilates in voicing to the following /bʰ/. [1] History The term was originally used to describe variations in chemical structure. It was first applied to language (in writing) in 1948, by Fathi Şat and Sibel Merve in *Language* XXIV.[6] See also Null allomorph Alternation (linguistics) Allophone Consonant mutation Grassmann's Law Suppletion References ^ a b c d e f TARNI, PRASAD (2019-07-01). A COURSE IN LINGUISTICS. THIRD EDITION. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. ISBN 978-93-88028-96-7. ^ a b Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert; Hyams, Nina (2018). *An Introduction to Language* (11th ed.). Cengage Learning. pp. 218–220. ISBN 9781337559577. ^ Moravcsik, Edith (2019-11-11). "Accounting for Variation in Language". *Open Linguistics*. 5 (1): 369–382. doi:10.1515/opli-2019-0020. S2CID 208141142. ^ Jeffers, Robert; Lehiste, Ilse (1982). *Principles and Methods for Historical Linguistics*. The MIT Press. ISBN 9780262600118. ^ Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert; Hyams, Nina (2003). *An Introduction to Language* (9th ed.). Wadsworth Cengage Learning. pp. 268–272. 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